

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULTZER, President.
(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid..... \$5.00
Six months..... 3.00
Three months..... 1.50
One month..... .50
One month (delivered by carrier)..... .65
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 15
Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.
One year, postage paid..... \$1.00
Six months, postage paid..... .60
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed
POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIA (Broadway, near Walnut)—Clio.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE (Market, between Broadway and Sixth)—Maggie Mitchell.
TODD'S (Ninth and Olive)—Alec in London.
PEOPLE'S (Sixth and Walnut)—The Bandit King.
STANDARD (Seventh and Walnut)—Hazel Kirtz.
CASINO (Fourth, near Walnut)—New York Specialty Company.
PALACE THEATRE (Sixth, near Franklin avenue)—1 p. m. to 10 p. m.
RIDING SCHOOL (Armory Building, Seventeenth and Pine)—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
NATIVITY THEATRE (Broadway, near Walnut)—New York Specialty Company.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Maggie Mitchell.
OLYMPIA—Clio.
PEOPLE'S—Alec in London.
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The Municipal Assembly proposes to tax a man for working for his living.

See Donnybrook idea, "wherever you see a head, hit," is amended by the Municipal Assembly to read "wherever you see a man at work, tax him."

The Ways and Means Committee of our local legislature has devised a scheme of taxes to prevent men of moderate means from trying to live in St. Louis.

AFTER the Municipal Assembly has taxed everybody out of the city, it will probably draw on the municipal mind that this taxing business has been carried too far.

The Utah Penitentiary continues to receive squads of polygamists. The plan of spending six months in prison immediately after marriage seriously interferes with bridal tours.

MR. SOC NEWMAN is learning what a difficult thing obscurity is under certain circumstances; but he can hardly hope to rival his fellow-citizen, Mr. LANCASTER, in the achievement of involuntary notoriety.

AS IT appears to be very difficult to fix the political status of DORMAN B. EATON, it is possible that he belongs to a class known in Apache literary circles as "runagaders."

THE Mexican Government deals with the press by subsidizing the papers which support it and imprisoning the editors who attack it. There is a growing belief that Mexico is on the wrong side of the Atlantic Ocean.

SENATOR VEST declared his willingness to be responsible for LANCASTER's appointment, but his brother Senators do not seem disposed to accept his proposition. It looks as if they preferred to make themselves responsible for LANCASTER's disappointment.

THE omission of the Municipal Assembly to tax boot-blacks, newsboys, bellboys, stable-boys, messenger-boys, carpet-beaters, whitewashers, image vendors and other citizens of various avocations, converts these gentlemen into privileged classes.

IT is risking nothing to affirm that United States bonds are the best securities on earth, and when a Treasury official recently speculated on the disastrous results that would ensue if our "per cent bonds" should drop below par, he simply wasted his time and information.

MR. EVARTS is referring inquiring friends to his old speeches for a declaration of his attitude on the silver question; but there are some of these old speeches which contain nothing about silver, as, for instance, the one in defense of Mr. BANCROFT and the one in defense of the Returning-Board resolutions.

MR. POWDERLY, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is quoted as saying: "If every laborer and every manufacturer would read daily a good paper, and keep posted on the topics of the time, I feel certain there would be less trouble." We not only endorse Mr. POWDERLY's sentiment, but we add that in St. Louis nearly every laborer and manufacturer reads the POST-DISPATCH, which is a good paper. Thus do they keep posted on the topics of the time, and thus do they maintain the reputation of St. Louis as an orderly and decent city.

THERE is every reason to believe that the President is sincere in his expressed wish that the Senate would assist him in finding out instances of actual unfitness among his appointments. It is certainly true that until appointments have been made, and Missouri has furnished her quota of them. But if the Senate assumes a senseless attitude of capricious opposition to the President's appointments, simply for the implied reason that they are Democratic appointments, such a course

of folly may prove injurious to the prospects of many good Republicans who are still permitted to hold office.

THE POLICE POWER.
The power of the State to prohibit the manufacture or sale of any kind of counterfeit butter has been affirmed by the courts of Missouri and denied by the New York Court of Appeals. In Pennsylvania a law similar to that of New York has been pronounced unconstitutional in a learned opinion delivered by Judge SIMON of the Dauphin County Common Pleas Court, and the question now awaits the final decision of the Supreme Court of that State.

The opponents of the law take the ground that oleomargarine can be made, and is made, perfectly harmless and wholesome; so palatable that the best judges cannot distinguish it from the finest genuine butter, and that many people buy it in preference to genuine butter because it is cheaper and in their opinion as good. That it is within the police power of the State to punish any man who sells it as genuine butter is conceded. But they insist that only those who sell it fraudulently for what it is not should be punished, and that it is not within the police power of the State to take from the people the natural right to manufacture, sell or buy any harmless article which is made and sold in good faith to their want and which they know what they are doing when they buy it. On this ground the New York law was declared unconstitutional, and on this ground the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is asked to pronounce the law of that State *ultra vires* and void.

Precisely the same argument applies with equal force to a legislative prohibition of the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. The people who oppose such legislation concede the power to prohibit and prevent an evil use of such liquors, but claim that the use of them is harmless and comforting to the majority who can use without abusing them, and that these should not be deprived of their natural rights because others make a mischievous use of the articles. But the courts have invariably held, except in that New York case, that the necessity of prohibiting the manufacture or use in order to prevent the abuse of an article, is a question for the Legislature, not for the courts. In other words, it is not for the courts to restrict the police power to that alone which is *malum in se*. Natural rights and other things harmless in themselves become *mala prohibita* when the police power condemns them on account of evils or evil consequences that in fact flow from them.

It will not be denied that the police power can prohibit the manufacture or sale of counterfeit money and punish such manufacture or sale as a crime, no matter how openly the business may be conducted, or how innocent the manufacturer may be of any intent to defraud, or to gain as good money. If it can do this, it can prohibit the manufacture or sale of counterfeit articles or imitations of any standard article of food or drink, and the more the limitation is like the genuine the more difficult it is to prevent fraud by any expedient except absolute prohibition. But whether such prohibition is right and wholesome or wrong and impolitic is a question for the Legislature, not for the courts, to determine. Otherwise the police power of the Legislature would mean only the power to pass such laws as the courts will say should be enacted and enforced.

SHERIDAN'S PLAN.
Gen. SHERIDAN's simple plan of solving the Indian problem is the one that will be eventually adopted. But its adoption, because it is so simple, so obvious, so different from the way not to do it which we have always sought, is likely to be deferred until there are few Indians left alive to be benefited by it.

Every Indian family can be settled on an immoderate half section, with money enough to improve and stock the land and yield a substantial income besides, by simply selling for their benefit the remainder of the land now wasted in huge reservations that yield the Indian neither subsistence nor protection. It is the only way to civilize him, and it is difficult to believe that he would refuse the farm, the stock and the luxurious independence of such a change in his mode of life, if you made it clear to his mind that his Great Father really means to do all this for him.

But we are told that it is impracticable, because it is inconsistent with a scrupulous regard for the treaty rights of the Indian, and many years must elapse before we can get the Indian's consent by honorable persuasion and without resorting to treachery or arbitrary force. We may violate treaties and use deception and force in robbing him of his land and forcing him to starve on a reservation against his will, when shall soon be opened to white settlement by the extinction of the tribe. But when we seriously propose and really mean to make every Indian rich and independent, with an immoderate farm and an income, provided only he will let the poor white trash buy land and earn their own living near him—why then, we must be careful not to violate any treaty, must beware of using any constraint, and must not take a single step till the unanimous consent of the Indians is obtained by honorable persuasion.

The "etiquette" of the Indian problem is very much like the etiquette of the Spanish court which permitted a sick King to die for the want of some trifling assistance while the officials and flunkies present were waiting for the arrival of the official whose function it was to perform that particular service. We are using both fraud and force in starving, brutifying and destroying the tribal remnants on the reservations; but until their untutored minds evolve a demand for better things we must not press anything better upon these wards of ours. *Noblesse oblige.*

It is stated that Hon. B. J. FRANKLIN has finally concluded to accept the Hon. Howland's offer and will start next week. This is one of the cases in which Mr. B. J. FRANKLIN has consented to send a man to represent us abroad who has been frequently elected to important public trusts by the people at home. Mr. FRANKLIN, after he had been elected and served out one or two terms as Prosecuting Attorney, was elected to represent the Kansas City District in the Forty-fourth Congress. He was re-elected to represent it in the Forty-fifth Congress by a majority of over 8,000 votes, the largest majority ever given to any candidate in that district. It is conceded by men of all parties in Kansas City that he was the most efficient and successful Representative that District ever had in Congress. He is a high-spirited and capable man, who has discharged important public trusts so that neither stain nor suspicion of wrong rests anywhere on his record. He was given the Hon. Howland's endorsement by the Senators and Representatives of his State had unanimously recommended him for Minister to Brazil.

St. Louis is struggling under a heavy load of taxation on property. Property is overassessed and overtaxed, and the prosperity of the city is seriously retarded thereby. This evil of overassessment and overtaxation of property is not, however, so great an evil as the petty persecution of taxing individuals for trying to make a living. It is true that the Municipal Assembly has the right to "license, tax and regulate all business, trades, avocations or professions whatever," and it is true that a great many trades are already taxed. But it is also true that the Municipal Assembly failed in its attempt to tax doctors and lawyers, and it is also true that the Municipal Assembly does not dare to tax trades which are strong enough to produce a revenue. It picks out the poor devils who are few in numbers, whose contribution will be insignificant, and who are unable to defend themselves, and it proposes to bully them into paying or leaving the city. It is a small business and it ought to be abandoned.

UPON our fifth page will be found the answer of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to the attacks made upon its President, Col. GREENE, and upon the policy and management of the company. The article will be read with interest by all insurers, and its statements will carry conviction to all who read them.

MR. BLAIR is not particularly interested in the Presidential succession bill. It might be best to put Secretary BAYARD on several of the House committees.

THE W. C. T. U. ladies voted against the Edmunds bill, but failed to defeat it. Gen. SPARKS could not expect to be invited to the chair in a convention of land-grabbers.

AS PROHIBITION carried a Canadian city during a blizzard, it must have a good deal of vitality. KING MILAN is now not as much of a European figure as the colored tickets that HENRY IVING were in the role of Faust.

THE colored citizen. From Ex-Governor Fitchback's Emancipation Day Address from every man.

While I am so hopeful of the future of this people and compels me to confess that there is no hope in the future of this people unless the White House and will only accept better than it was twenty-three years ago and getting better every year as we lengthen the distance between the old and the new order of things. Many obstacles yet remain to impede our growth and retard our advancement, but an overruling Providence and a growing disposition on the part of both races to recognize and acknowledge the changed relations between them are accomplishing more good than all the crocodile tears of hypocritical friends shed over our misfortunes past preceding every national election. The great concern manifested for the poor colored people of the South at this time is too transparent. It is no longer obtained for the race the sympathy and friendship of the good people of the country, but it does subject it to their pity and contempt. Slowly but surely the colored people are beginning to learn this important fact and to realize that in the future they must rely more upon themselves. It is well. Heretofore they have depended upon others, and upon outside agencies and influences for their advancement. It will not do now, when gentle peace seems to have spread her white wings over our nation, when harmony, fraternity and unity are the national abstractions; when the blue and the gray, forgetting their bitterness in the past, are meeting and mingling in friendly intercourse and bridging the bloody chasm by professing a common devotion to the flag of the Union; for the colored race to sink in their tents and declare that they will not be comforted.

Monopoly and Religion.
From the Chicago Herald.
"I preached once in the Pullman Church, Gen. Fishback Lee, will lead a chocolate drive there again," said Mr. Sawyer at a meeting of the Presbyterian clergy on Monday. "The word monopoly seems to be written in black letters over the pulpit and pew. It blazes forth from every window and seems to burn between the lines of the hymn-book."

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State Pride in America.
From the Countries of the World.
Every traveler in America must have noticed how anxious particularly in the Southern States, are to know there is any one from 'their State.' If there happens to be such an individual, then the Statesmen instantly fraternize with him, and the traveler is on the most amiable terms. County, and even parish pride are characteristic of some parts of England, but though we have counties everywhere in our population, and the pride of the American States, yet nothing like the State pride of America is witnessed among us. One traveler assures us that on a certain night the train in one of the Southern States halted at a little station in the middle of the pine woods to pick up a solitary traveler. Before taking his seat he shouted into the carriage: "Is that any one from Tennessee?" Obeying no response, he repeated the question in the next carriage, his shoutmen being apparently scarce in that train, for the whole length of it was heard out of the darkness the monotonously plaintive cry: "Is that anyone from Tennessee?"

The Tinkering to Begin.
From the Washington Post.
Yes, esteemed contemporaries, it is the intention of the Carlisle-Morrison majority in the House of Representatives to begin at once to tinker. The tariff needs tinkering very badly, indeed, and they know it. They propose to go about it forthwith. The Committee of Ways and Means was created for this aim in view. It contains a majority of revenue reformers who know just what they want and just what they have to do. It is the intention of these gentlemen to report some sort of plan of revision within thirty days, and see to it that the House takes it up and that every member of the House votes upon it.

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The Prince of Wales scarcely passes more than four months of the year at Sandringham. The rest of his time is spent in London and Scotland, paying visits and traveling. He has three residences—Sandringham, Marlborough House and Aberfeldie in Scotland.

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WIPED OUT THE SIN.

A WALL STREET ROMANCE IN WHICH RUSSELL SAGE FIGURES.

The Crime of a School-Fellow and Clerk—Futile Efforts of the Fallen Man to Reform—A Dying Mother's Injunction to Her Only Son—Russell Sage and the Brawny Western Engineer—A Long-Forgotten Debt Paid.

By Telegram to the Post-Dispatch.
New York, January 15.—Something like a romance happened not long ago in the office of Russell Sage, the millionaire. Years ago when Mr. Sage lived in Troy and represented that district in Congress, before he knew much of Wall street, and before he was noted for his money, he had in his employ a man with whom he had been a school-fellow and for whom he entertained feelings of warm friendship. But temptation fell in the clerk's way, and he was not morally strong enough to resist. The ambition to become rich suddenly overcame him, and, stilling his conscience, he turned thief. His crime was not detected, till, going by his shame, he himself told the whole story and pleading for compassion upon his wife and child gave himself willingly up to Mr. Sage. Several thousand dollars had been embezzled and every penny of it was now in the hands of the law. The mercy he asked in the name of wife and child was that he might be allowed to make good the money he had stolen. He was never called a had man in those days, and the innocent woman in danger of suffering through the dishonesty of her husband and hoodlums. Thus, for the sake of the innocent, the thief was forgiven and his wrong-doing never exposed. He pruned much in the way of reformation. He would pay back the money he had stolen, and he had within a year the appetite and strong drink got a heavy hold upon him, and he was a pauper's grave. Sage and some others provided against the future by the widow and orphan left behind. The assistance was not long of consequence to the broken-hearted woman, for those who were kindled by shame and sorrow, cracking in her proud soul, were now broken down. The husband had not been dead a month when a grave was needed for her also. And a child, the son of a dishonest father, and without a relative in the world, was left behind—left with a burden of debt and a mother dying, charged with a duty pointed out by a dying mother, the duty ahead of all other things, to make good the money he had stolen. And the child's word was law. He was a pauper's grave. Sage and some others provided against the future by the widow and orphan left behind. The assistance was not long of consequence to the broken-hearted woman, for those who were kindled by shame and sorrow, cracking in her proud soul, were now broken down. The husband had not been dead a month when a grave was needed for her also. And a child, the son of a dishonest father, and without a relative in the world, was left behind—left with a burden of debt and a mother dying, charged with a duty pointed out by a dying mother, the duty ahead of all other things, to make good the money he had stolen. And the child's word was law. He was a pauper's grave. 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PED OUT THE SIN.

STREET ROMANCE IN WHICH BUS-SELL SAGE FIGURES.

one of a School-Fellow and Clerk-Reports of the Public and the Editor-
Mother's Injunction to Her Only
Sage and the Brawny Western
A Long-Forgotten Debt Paid.

up to the Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, January 15.—Something a little
happened not long ago in the
Rue, Sage, the millionaire. Years
a Mr. Sage lived in Troy and re-
district in Congress, before he
of Wall street, and before he was
his money, he had in his employ a
whom he had been a school-fellow
from him entertained feelings of warm
But temptation fell in the clerk's
he was not morally strong enough
The ambition to become rich
overcame him, and, stilling his
instincts, he turned thief. His
was not detected, till, goaded
shame, he had confessed his
story and pleading for compassion,
wife and child gave himself wholly
Sage, several thousand dollars had
beamed and every penny of it was
hered away in long-sighted specu-
The money he asked in the name of
child was given him. Russell Sage
a hard man in the eyes of his wife
was woman in danger of suffering
this sin had become one of his child-
estimates. Thus, for the sake of the
the thief was forgiven and his
he never expected to see the money
he was repaid. He would pay for
faintful fear. He did seem to strug-
for a time to regain his lost footing
and to work his way out of the
to worse he would headlong till the
a pauper's grave, and the far more
tried awhile for the support of the
a orphan left behind, but fortune
was not long of consequence to the
hearted woman. A fever, whose first
by shame and sorrow, crackling
and soul, did its work quickly. The
had not been dead a week when she
needed for her also. And a child,
a dishonest father, left behind—
in the world, was left behind—
herd other by his own support to
with a duty piled on his shoulders,
other, the duty ahead of all other
the repairing the wrongs of his
And the child's word was
as he worked in his boyish
time with the brave woman, who
sins, was overcome and sacrificed
sacred in his tomb. The father
One three his age could not have
more fully than he seemed to do the
of the mother as he lay, and the
father's weeping, his speculations and
in his downward path, and the
boy to bear away foremost in his
the aim to make good the bad record
his.

his "I will,"

the and fervor of trust Russell Sage

was many years ago. Russell Sage

light of the street, and he was

him a home for a time, but in a year

drifted away. What became of him

anybody could tell. The fact that

his mystery plain the other day. John

Mr. Sage's private secretary, who

his regular matinee in the office

of put and call brokers, when a

included, asking to be shown the

private office. The put and call

secretary, Mr. McLean, explained

buy, but there was an earnestness

seller's manner that induced special

attention, and as he was turning

voluntarily to take in his card if

it was a favor. The visitor, who

of paper. Evidently Mr. Sage did

mean the name to say that he had

had the slightest interest and Mr.

was obliged to explain that Mr. Sage

much business on his mind.

interruption. At 2 o'clock the

the business on his mind. He

to his fifth avenue home, but he

had taken more than a step or two in the

halfway when he was stopped by a

man who had been denied admission

business hours had waited to inter-
state homebound.

to see you for a little while," said

Mr. McLean, who had written my name,

yes, but you remember John Blank of

was your clerk?"

calculated the puzzled specu-

was the clerk. "I am John

son, and I've come to pay you

Sage was late at dinner that night

as he said to the story of this man

ought him on an errand, so

things in this world of ours to-day

entertaining and interesting. The

of this young man—a career at sea,

and mines elsewhere, tinged with

from experience. Since he had

to earn a penny he had heard of

to obey his mother's dying injunction

back what his father had taken. Once

that completed, and sun requir-

all luck for his career, and he

plucked up courage, and, and

boldly by sailing. Nearly all the rest

of his life, and now he was come to New

York to wipe out a little debt and

interest. For some years past he

was a railway engineer on a Western

low months ago sailed from a small

so he averted, won him the gratitude

of his friends. He had been a

he took upon himself, might all

be killed. This was a little

down by a well-filled purse of money,

er by a handsome woman with an

involving to his life and day.

He had now come East, bringing

the contents of his purse, and

and savings and that watch to give them

age, asking only that the watch should

for a little while, till further settle-

be accumulated to buy it back. The

man said now in a little while

dead can still know of the good thing

in do, there was exaltation in one

heart that he had done it.

He had done it. He had done it.

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THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE IN-

A Statement by the Board of Directors—They
Repel the Attack Upon Col. Greene—The
Company's Strength and Its Policy.

Insurance Company.
A letter addressed by Mr. C. O. Hine to Mr.
Henry C. Robinson and the other Directors of
the Connecticut Mutual "who are not officers
of the company," and which, with a few
omissions, has been given to the public
through the newspaper of the country, is at
hand.

It states that he writes "as a policy-holder

of twenty-two years' standing," and begs

"to call your attention to what seems to me to

be your very plain and imminent duty."

From the columns of his journal, the Insur-

ance Monitor, copies of which have been sent

with marked articles to the several members

of this board in the last seven or eight years,

we had supposed that he was not only un-

known to some of the executive officers of the

company, but to the company itself, and that

he was using his widely-read journal to pre-

vent the company from obtaining new busi-

ness, and to weaken the confidence of its

members in its solvency. His letter now as-

sumes and claims that he is a true and con-

sistent friend of the company, and he address-

es us, who represent all the policy-holders, as

the communication, and desire in giving

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THE PUBLIC POLICY ON THE GREAT DIVIDEND-PAYING

RAILROAD PROPERTIES OF THE COUNTRY TO-DAY,
AND COMPARE IT WITH PRICES OF A YEAR AGO, SO
TO SEE HOW ESTIMATES OF THE SAME PROPERTY MAY
BE CHANGED, AND IN THIS CASE ADVANCED, BY THE
ESTIMATES WHICH THE SAME PUBLISHER PUTS UPON THE
PROBABLE FUTURE EARNING CAPACITY OF THE
PROPERTY. Questions of actual cost to repro-
duce, actual cost of investment, present earn-
ing capacity, probable future earning capac-
ity, development of new and neighboring
public improvements, increase of local in-
dustry, and a thousand matters which will
readily occur to you, and which are certainly
ascertainable only by the eye of omniscience,
enter into an honest estimate of real estate
values in almost any portion of our country to-
day. This company is not in the real estate
business. It has upon its hands a large
though greatly reduced amount of real estate.
In its general estimate of that branch of its
assets it makes a reasonable examination of its
several properties, but upon the whole, treats
the matter as one branch of its assets, in gross.
It would be undoubtedly possible to select
hereby to some of the executive officers of the
company, which would not realize at the
present time, and possibly not in the immedi-
ate future, the cost at which it stands upon the
company's books, but we are more than aware
of the fact that for every item which a sale under
decent circumstances would reveal to be worth
less than the company's cost,

